LAMATION

A proclamation from the President appeared pose to enforce the laws for their suppression. This is like ringing the alarm-bell after the fire has been put out. Captain Walker made his descent upon a province of Mexico, some time since. Recruiting stations were opened in San the port. The sham Republic was set up, put down, and the buccaneers put to flight. A week ago, the newspapers contained full particulars of all these things. And now, at this late date, for the first time we have a Presidential of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are willing that the principles of that Compromise shall be applied to any new Territory that may be organized, whether it be Nebras-late date, for the first time we have a Presidential of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are willing that the principles of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are willing that the principles of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are willing that the principles of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are willing that the principles of that Compromise shall be applied to any new Territory that may be organized, whether it be Nebras-lated date, for the first time we have a Presidential of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are willing that the principles of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are willing that the principles of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are willing that the principles of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are willing that the principles of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are willing that the principles of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are willing that the principles of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are willing that the principles of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are willing that the principles of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are will be applied to any new Territory that the principles of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are will be applied to any new Territory that the slavery agitation in Congress, and they are will be applied to any new Territory that the principles of the Slavery agitation in Congress, and they are will be applied to any new Territory than the slavery agitation in Congress, and they are will be applied to any new Territo tial Proclamation against the freebooters. Was the President ignorant of the movements in California? Are the United States marshals and attorneys and collectors on the Pacific all ndeep? Could they not see what was going on under their eyes? Did they withhold information from the Executive? In similar cases, heretofore, the Government has had full knowledge of such unlawful proceedings, before the People generally have been apprized of them; but in this case our President seems to have been kept in the dark for a month after the occurrences, and a week after the full disclo-

sure of them! In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was offered by Mr. Gwin, calling upon the President for information concerning the amount of the naval force in the Pacific; and, in the course of some remarks upon it, he expressed the opinion that the Proclamation came too late. The Senator, however, in his desire to manifest his fidelity as a representative of California. not without an eye, we presume, to the chances of a re-election, rather overshot the mark. He seemed to think that the lands of the Mexicans were so goodly and tempting, the administration of law in California so lax, and that daring adventurers so abounded there, that it was impossible to restrain these lawless expeditions without the presence and active interposition of a strong naval force.

Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, a brother Democrat. who has a keen scent for a blunder, whether in friend or foe, thought the defence set up by the Senator for his constituents quite unique:

"He in effect, says that if you will surround his constituents with bolts and bare, with war steamers, with soldiers with arms in their hands, they will cease stealing and marauding; that they will be honest, for sooth, if you will comel them to be honest. Who would not be nest under such circumstances? Why, sir, he says there are inviting fields of gold, rich mineral wealth, and broad acres that are desirable to the eye, there. Where are such not to be found? And he says that his constituents intelligent, and worthy, and peaceable as they are, or as he would make us believe they are, cannot restrain their own greedy, grasping appetites to appropriate that which belongs to their neighbors, unless you surround them with a wall. They are constituents that no man

Mr. Pettit, we presume, was under some apprehension that the remarks of Mr. Gwin would not promote his re-election.

But the truth is, this buccaneering spirit is not confined to California. There are adventhe Federal Government, not of the individual States, to restrain them from the violation of our Neutrality Laws, and from outrages upon the rights of other nations. Perhaps it was the President's reliance upon the moral sentiment of the People, that delayed any action on his part, till such outrages had been committed and promptly punished by the Mexican authorities. For the honor of the Republie, we hope he will be more vigilant and The proclamation of the President will be

found in another column.

"The organ" is like the weather-to-day comparison fails in one point-the weather is sometimes char-" the organ" is always cloudy. Friday, the "dodgers" from Pennsylvania, New one column long, authoritative, semi-official, we the question of Slavery in the Territories during the territorial condition of the inhabitstill in force, and imposed "an honorary oblihave been more "in consonance with its wishes," but that the good to be gained by such a might result from agitation. All this was in- for freedom." tended to reconcile the Representatives from the North, anxious for a pretext, to the support of the Bill, and to furnish them a deceptive justification before their constituents, who, we

So the wind set last Friday; Saturday, there was a lull; Sunday, it hauled round to precisely the opposite point of the compass! In an editorial, half a column long, the same "organ" congratulates the Democracy, on Sunday morning, that the Bill of Mr. Douglas establishes in Nebraska the principles of "Congressional nonintervention "-invests the People of the Territory, in their Territorial condition, with the right of deciding for themselves on the eures to all citizens the right to emigrate to such Territory, and to enjoy their rights, that is, by the Congress and restriction of 1820. morning! "Well, what think you now?" said we to a zealous supporter of the Administration who had found great consolation in that editorial of Friday. "O, don't talk!" was his reply. He had given up all hope of consistency in

We print the whole of Sunday's editorial. it holds that Slaveholders, should the Bill become Law, may emigrate to the Territory, with their "property," that the People of the Territory may act on the subject of Slavery unembarrassed by Congressional restrictions additional provision-although last Friday the good to be obtained by such a provision was for the evil which would probably result!

How many copies of the last number of "the organ" have been sent home to the constitu-

From the Union of Sunday.

The Nebraska Question-Fidelity to the Comcise of that spirit of conciliation and forbearance, on which alone sectional issues can be

THE SOMORA EXPEDITION-PRESIDENT'S PROC. If we exhibit the wisdom which becomes our party on the present occasion, we will allow our old enemies, whether Whigs or Abolition-A proclamation from the President appeared in the Union yesterday, denouncing the law-lessness of the late attempts made upon Sonora by American citizens, and announcing his purpose to enforce the laws for their suppression. crat will readily respond to the sentiment that our plighted faith, our party fealty, and our love of the Union, demand that the principles of that Compromise shall be recognised and affirmed in giving a Territorial Government to Francisco. Large parties of armed men, destined to aid him, marched openly through the streets. Two or three expeditions sailed from the port. The sham Republic was set up, put promise of 1850 as a full and final settlemen

> The bill reported by Mr. Douglas challenger the support of every true Democrat, upon the ground that it re-enacts and re-affirms the principles of the Compromise of 1850. It assume that that Compromise was designed to be final and permanent in its operation. It assumes, what cannot be controverted, that the great principles of the Compremise of 1850, so far as the question of Slavery in new Territories is involved, was the recognition of the dontrine of Congressional non-intervention. This principle necessarily leaves the question to the decision of those inhabiting the Territory, and it as necessarily secures to all citizens the right to emigrate to such Territory, and to enjoy their rights, whether of person or property, unembarrassed by Congressional restrictions or prohibitions. This being the effective and vital principle of the Compromise of 1850, it must estion of Slavery in new Territories is principle of the Compromise of 1850, it must be apparent that its introduction into the Ne-braska Bill is no more than giving permanency and perpetuation to that Compromise. We understand this principle to be incorporated into Mr. Douglas's bill, and because we have so understood it we have given to it a ready and cordial support. But if there can be a doubt raised on this point, it is due to the mo-mentous character of the question that such

doubt shall be removed. This can be done in strict accordance with Compromise of 1850, and it is on the ground that the principles of that Compromis ought to be perpetuated that no room for mis-construction should be left. By the Compro-mise of 1850, the Territories of Utah and New Mexico were free and open to emigration, and the rights of person and property were subject only to the restrictions and limitations imposed by the Constitution of the United States, and the acts giving Governments to these Territo-

ries. The same provision is made in Mr. Douglas's bill for Nebraska; or if it is doubtful whether such provision is made, we are sure every Democrat will readily see that a faithful adherence to the Compromise of 1850 requires that it should be made. The great matter is to stand firmly united upon the principles of the Compromise. By this course alone can we avoid the agitation which our enemies are so willing to foment. On this ground we believe their hopes of sowing discord and dissension again in our ranks will be signally disappointed.

For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY. LETTER IX.

COMMENCEMENT OF COLONIAL SLAVERY IL LEGAL-CONTINUED.

To the Friends of American Liberty: The whole force of this decision lies in th principle involved, that a slave (however legally enslaved) becomes free the instant he touch

the soil of a country in which Slavery is not expressly established by positive law. And United States; and it is the special duty of and for a long time afterwards, so that the slaves, whether legally or illegally imported, whether under the British flag or any foreign flag. were legally free the moment they were landed in the Colonies. When sold, they were illegally sold; when held, and so long as held, they were illegally held; and, in the language of Judge Mathews of Louisiana, could not

legally be reduced to Slavery.

In proof of this, it is sufficient to notice the indisputable facts that there can be no Slavery tion among its authors, they were introduced under the reign of English Common Law, (as has been decided in England)—that the Colonies were always under the control of English Common Law-and that, at the beginning Colonial Slavery, and for a long time afterwards, there were no Colonial enactments on the subject of Slavery. It has never been pre- the elections. In 1851 their scheme was fainttended that Slavery in the Colonies was ever established by any enactments of the Mother

It is therefore certain, that the first sales of slaves in the Colonics were allegal sales—that the first purchases were illegal purchasesthat the first slaveholding in the Colonies was illegal slaveholding, without the slightest shadow or pretence of authority, either from the Colonal Governments or the Government of returned to the Legislature. In the session of Great Britain. So that if the present slaveholders have no legal claim to their elaves, except that which they "inherited" from their fathers, in the early times of the Colonies, they have precisely no legal claim at all. If they have any other claims, they must bring them forward, and show when, where, how, and by whom, the legal tenure in slave property was established, and upon what it is founded. I have already quoted the Common Law maxims faithfully "-that a clause repealing it would that "Where the foundation is weak, the structure falls"-that "what is invalid from the time." Also, the decision of a Southern Judge, that " prescription is never pleadable to a claim It may be well, in this place, to state more at length this righteous decision, in which Judge Porter said:

"The defendant pleaded the general issue and prescription." "If a man be FREE, no

matter how long he may have been HELD by doubt not, have been duly supplied with that another as a slave, his state or condition cannot be thereby changed, nor can be be reduced to Slavery in any manner whatever, on account of the TIME he may be held in servi iana Rep, 650. Same principle in the case of Metayer vs. Metayer, Jan. T., 1819, 6 Louisiana Rep., 16. (Wheeler's Law of Slavery, p. 103.) Also, in Vaughan vs. Phœbe, Jan. T. 1827. Martin and Yerger's Tenn. Rep, 1. (Wheeler, pp. 395-104.) "Judge Crabb said. the law of limitations would be no bar," (i e. to the slave's claim to freedom)-Goodell's "American Slave Code," pp. 265-6 It was on the basis of this established prin-

ciple, that Solomon Northup, HELD as a slave for twelve years, and several times bought and sold, was given up to his friends and restored to freedom, as soon as conclusive proof was produced that he was originally free, and had been unlawfully enslaved. As soon as the master and his attorney discovered the sufficiency of the evidence to e-tablish this fact, they saw flatly contradicting the editorial of Friday it would be of no use to litigate the claim, even in a slave State. This incident, so highly honorable to the South, could never have taken ciple for which I contend. But the principle fully carried out, would liberate every Ameri can slave, as well as Solomon Northup and others. For all the American slaves, or their ancestors, were illegally enslaved, in the be ginning and 200 years differs nothing from 12 years, nor three millions of slaves from one slave, so far as the principle is concerned. And it is obedience to the true principle that we admire in the particular applications of it just mentioned. The extent, the magnitude, and "unembarrassed by Congressional restrictions the long continuance of injuries, only enhance or prohibitions," but that should any doubt exist on this point, it should be excluded by an er Solomon Northup was unlawfully held Slavery, the greater the legal obligation of liberating him. And if his children had suffered good to be obtained by such a provision was not, in its judgment, sufficient to compensate for the evil which would probably result! with him, or after him, the obligation would have been greater still. Let the South give up all its unlawfully managed freemen, and deserve the applause of mankind.

"When Slavery was first introduced into the country," says Spooner, "there were no laws at all on the subject. Men bought slaves of the slave traders, as they would have bought horses, and held them, and compelled them to labor, as they would have done horses—that is, promise.—The settlement of the question involved in the Nebraska bill calls for the exer-white race, this practice was tolerated without any law. At length, slaves had in this way become so numerous that some regulations be-

and much more, by the testimony of Southern statesmen and judges. I shall prove that, up to the present time, no statutes have been enacted that legalize Slavery. My present purpose is only to show that it was not legalized at the legalized at

were slaves. In North Carolina, no such law was passed prior to the Revolution.* The earliest statute of this character, in South Carolina, was passed in 1740, about seventy years after the first settlement of the Colony, into which slaves were introduced the next year. A similar act was passed in Georgia in 1770. Its settlement began in 1733, and slaves were soon after introduced. Of the provisions and legal effects of these acts I shall say something in my next. The fact to be noticed here, is the introduction of Slavery, and its long continuance, in the absence of anything like municipal law, local law, statute law, or anything of that description, in its favor. It is admitted that Slavery exists only in virtue of such law. During this period, it must have been illegal, of WILLIAM GOODELL.

* See Iredell's Statutes, revised by Martin Spoor

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30, 1853.

To the Editor of the National Era: The political wants and condition of Califo nia are somewhat peculiar, and I think not understood by the people of the Atlantic States.

As Congress at its approaching session will be called upon to act on matters pertaining to our interests, I deem it important that that body, as well as the people, be advised of our true condition; and I know of no paper so well adapted to communion with those whose dis-position it is and whose duty it will be to act our behalf, as the National Era.

Hitherto, the politics of California have be an enigma. As far as parties were concerned, most of the leaders seem to have had no other object than to render them subservient to selfaggrandizement. Neither party presented a well-defined system of political economy. Their platforms consisted of general resolutions, meaning nothing. It was a common remark of candidates on the stump, that they had nothing to contend about. Both parties were, of course, in favor of "California interests," of "developing the resources of the State," and of "high prices for labor." But by what means these desirable ends were to be attained, neither party ventured to suggest. These were only to be found in the bills presented to the Legis-lature. These were the work of one or a few ingenious scheme of plunder had the most fol-lowers. These he forced in both parties. Hence, neither party was responsible, nor could be held answerable to the people. Among the to conceal their designs. And the press of all measures devised for developing the resources of the State, and elevating the dignity of labor by high prices, were a bill to monopolize the school lands, one to dispose of the overflowed lands by the league or larger quantity, and two, (one by a Whig, the other by a Democrat,)

the State, and the exclusion from the new Constitution of the clause which prohibits the granting of exclusive privileges to corporate bodies, and that which prohibits Slavery. The exclusion of the former would facilitate the The people will get light that an honest and monopoly of the mineral lands, of water courses an independent press would have given them to those districts. The exclusion of the latter was intended, perhaps, "to promote the dignity of labor." It will be seen that these several neasures constitute an ingenious, though most all look to the same end-monopoly. thought can hardly fail to occur, that they plate the operations of labor on large planta by men of all parties, and from all sections of

parties, the monopolists managed for three years to prevent any declaration of principles, to control the nominations, and consequently adumbrated in the Governor's message. single newspaper in the mountains, reviewing that message, exposed the scheme more fully. The conspirators, alarmed to find themselves so well understood, abandoned their election, you could scarcely find a man who so much in gaining as in pursuing victories. was in favor of dividing the State, yet at that At this moment, all parties concede to us enersame election a majority of monopolists were gy, activity, and prospective success. All agree 1852, the four bills above mentioned were introduced. A venal press suffered them to pass sult indicates the final and not distant triumph through the routine of legislation, without once giving the alarm. With one or two exceptions, the press was like the prophets of a certain period-"dumb dogs, that would not achieve it. The people of Sacramento, where the Legislature was in session, saw what was in progress. They held a meeting, and denounced the obnoxious measures. A Senator from the mountains wrote to his constituents, and was condemning in strong terms the same measures. But the School Land bill had passed. The Coolie bill had passed the House, and a suffi-cient number had been counted for it in the Senate. The resolutions of these two meetings changed votes enough in the Senate to defeat not only that bill, but the other branches of the same scheme. The work accomplished. the danger over, the press not only loud, but foul-mouthed, in its denunciation of True Democrats felt the necessity of a dec

laration of principles. At their next State Convention they sought to obtain one; but the monopolists in their own ranks were too them. As a compromise, they obtained a resolution condemning "Tingley's Coolie bill."
Tingley being a Whig, they could condemn his bill without condemning the system. Nothing was said against a Convention on the division of the State, and it was agreed that candidates should not be interrogated on the subject. Such was the power of the monopolists in the Democratic party in the summer of sheets of paper, and circulated immediately, 1852, and again they sent a majority to the and as extensively as possible, for signatures.

Legislature. The programme of the monopolists for 1853 contained nothing but the Tule Land bill, and the Convention bill. The former was introduced early in the session. It was the same, in substance, as that of the previous session. Of all the reporters in the Legislature, one only ventured to condemn it. He gave a synopsis of it when it was first reported, and subsequently showed its object and operation. That was sufficient. The bill was permitted to sleep the sleep of death. All that re-mained of their system was included in the Convention bill, and could be obtained only through that measure, and upon this all the energies of the monopolists were concentrated. They had a majority, but to carry that measure required a two-thirds vote of each House. In casting about for recruits, they saw the Whig party prostrate, and its leaders ready to unite with any clique that could raise it to power.

A secret circular, signed by every Whig mem new organization, under the name of the California Republicans, was suggested, with devotion to the Convention scheme as the only test of orthodoxy. The leading Whig papers took the bait, and some of the Democratic, and without saying, or perhaps knowing, anything of the circular, advocated a Convention. The first public intimation of the secret circular and its bject was given by a paper called the Pacific tatesman, which existed but for a few months.

and they took a bolder stand against the Con-

ing they defeated & Some Whig papers, and

to the present time, no statutes have been enacted that legalize Slavery. My present purpose is only to show that it was not legalized at the beginning of the practice of slaveholding; and into consternation. It was the very ground against a convention at present to the present time, no statutes have been enacted against monopoly, and against a convention at present time, no statutes have been enacted against monopoly, and against a convention at present time, no statutes have been enacted against monopoly, and against exclusive privise in two monopoly, and against exclusive privise in two monopoly, and against exclusive privise in two monopoly, and against exclusive privise is only to show that it was not legalized at the vor of land limitation. This threw the Whigs into consternation. It was the very ground against a convention at present privise against monopoly, and against exclusive privise is only to show that it was not legalized at the vor of land limitation. This threw the Whigs into consternation. beginning of the practice of slaveholding; and that no attempts were made in that direction till long afterwards. I choose to pursue the investigation chronologically, and step by step, showing, at each stage of the history, that is existence.

Slavery had existed in Virginia fifty years, S finally compromised by adopting neither.

Their platform was large—meant nothing but opposition to John Bigler, and declarations in favor of retrenchment and reform. Unfortu-nately, these bolters from the Democratic party, that now became such ardent reformers had themselves been the authors of much of the extravagance they complained of The se-cret of their opposition to Gov. Bigler was hos-tility to the new Democratic creed, of which he was now the chosen representative. His elecwas now the chosen representative. His election, under the circumstances, is a most glorious triumph for these principles, and a sure
pledge that, whenever they are fairly presented
to the people of California, they will be sustained by an overwhelming majority.

This narrative of the past will throw light
upon the future struggles in the Democratic
party. Two or three hard battles are expected
to be fought at the approaching session of the
Legislature. These will occur on the election
of a United States Senator, land limitation,
and the continental railway. The re-election

and the continental railway. The re-election of Governor Bigler was considered a certain forerunner of the election of the Hon, D. C. Broderick to the United States Senate. The only hope his opponents have of defeating him is by deferring the election to another session, thereby gaining more time to perfect their co-alition with the Whigs. The true Democracy will introduce a bill applying the principle of land limitation to State lands, and probably a memorial asking Congress to apply the same principle to United States lands lying within the State. There will also be an effort made to give expression to the voice of California in favor of one of the routes, or at least of the termini of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad. The Senatorial candidates of the monopolists, as far as their preferences are known, favor one of the sectional routes, on or near the border of Mexico. Mr. Broderick is not publicly committed; but being free from sectional pre tions, and having the fear of neither piste bowie knife before his eyes, will be likely to favor the truly national route, which, besides being the shortest, runs through the centre of

our territory.

The discussion of these questions will probably result in drawing party lines according to political affinities. If Democratic Whigs will but unite with the true Democracy, it will not require the gift of prophecy to foretell the result. The monopolists know this, and will resist all efforts to draw party lines upon principles, unless they are quite sure of gaining the main body of the Whigs. Their policy from parties has aided them in doing so.

But a brighter day is dawning upon us. This party, puffed up by the acquisition of the nce of the custom-house, and having secured the Times and Transcript, late the organ of the Democratic party, with several other Another project was the revision of the Constitution by a Convention. The end to be attained by a Convention was, the division of the State, and the exclusion from the Only let the people undernot fail to choose the right.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TO THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY OF OHIO.

Let Every Man Read and Act!

PLAN OF OPERATIONS. The following Plan of Operations has been bmitted to a number of our most earnest and Senator and Representatives in Congress, is cordially approved by all. We trust our brethren of the Independent Democratic press, and of the liberal press of other parties, will

J. H. Coulter, publish it, and call the special attention of

We fought a good fight last fall. We polled for our candidate for Governor one-sixth, and for our State ticket one-eighth, of all the votes cast. This was a substantial victory. It insures the future absolute triumph of our cause, themselves so well understood, abandoned their project for that session. Until after the next highest ability and sagacity is displayed not that our last campaign was conducted with boldness, vigor, and wisdom, and that the reof the Independent Democracy. Let us go to work to secure that glorious end. Let us act like men who expect victory, and mean to

To this end, the following plan of operations proposed:

I. PETITIONS OR MEMORIALS. Petitions or memorials are necessary to show ongress and the State Legislature that the people demand action against Slavery the great curse of our land, and against the Slave Power, the great tyrant of our country. Thousands will sign who have not yet acted us. The circulation of the petitions and memorials will awake and keep alive an active interest among the people, and will direct their State Legislature. The friends of freedom in those bodies will feel themselves supported and encouraged by the sympathy and prayers of their constituencies; and never was that support more needed than now.

of the petitions or memorials against nationalized Slavery. The citadel of the Slave Power is strong. They next sought a denunciation of there. That citadel once stormed and taken, Coolieyism; but even this was not allowed the work of abolishing Slavery within State limits will be easily accomplished by the Independent Democracy in the respective States Forms of petitions are annexed, which may

be varied at pleasure. It will be seen that they embrace the same general objections, more condensed terms, as the A. and F. A. S. Society. They should be copied on convenient Those for the State Legislature should be forwarded to a Senator or Representative at Columbus, and those for Congress to a Senator or Representative at Washington. In every case it would be well to accompany each memorial forwarded with a letter, stating the po-litical character of the signers, and any other matter of interest. Remember the old saying,

Quick action is double action." II. ORGANIZATION. The Independent Democracy have a great ork before them for the next two years. Next fall an election is to be held for certain State officers, and for members of Congress. In Ocon which will depend the duty of electing

With efficient organization, we may possibly secure the State ticket next fall. We certain ly can elect four to five, and perhaps a majority of the members of Congress. 1855, elect our Governor and Legislature. ber of the Legislature, except one, was sent to the Whig editors throughout the State. A which we desire, but also give us a Senator.

would be made acquainted with what was do-ing by Independent Democrats in every other part. Much is lost for want of the sympathy The bare announcement of the existence of such a document alarmed the true Democracy, which would thus be created. vention bill, and by hard labor and close watch-

We annex a form of Constitution for County Associations, which can easily be adapted to amicably and satisfactorily adjusted. It cannot be too constantly borne in mind by Democrate that they have permanent opponents, who stand ready at all times to avail themselves of the discord and dissension which such issues are calculated to engender in our ranks.

Decome so numerous that some regulations became necessary, and the Colonial Governments object with the only prominent men of the party, opposed the coalition and the Convention, and before the season it became obvious that any be ensected.

May be ensected.

Some Whig papers, and the Colonial Governments object with the many prominent men of the party, opposed the coalition and the Convention, and before the coalition and the Convention, and before the session it became obvious that any be ensected.

May be ensected.

Memorial to the Valience of the session on the 4th of Msrch, to adition and the Convention, and before the coalition and the Con

pendent Democrats and Liberals are strong enough to sustain a paper of their own, they should have one. In other counties they should take a paper from some other county, or the State paper, or both; and also, if possible, the Daily or Weekly National Era. The first duty of every Independent Democrat is to sustain his local organization and his local paper. But there are many who can take two—enough scattered through the State to give the Columns. scattered through the State to give the Columbian a circulation of from five to ten thousand. And there are enough in States where there are no Independent Democratic papers, added to those in other States who can very well afford to take a National paper, in addition to the State and local papers, to give the Daily Era five thousand subscribers, and to the Weekly fifty thousand. The members of the ssociations, then, should make it a great ob-

Associations, then, should make it a great object to obtain subscribers for papers.

Another very great object should be to circulate Documents. Each Association ought to have a small library, containing copies of Giddings's Speeches. Jay's Miscellanies, Uncle Tom's Cabin, the White Slave, and similar works, and of such pamphlets as Chase's Speech on the Slave Power and the Compromise, delivered March 26, 1850, and Sumner's Speec on the Fugitive Slave Law, and the like, and keep them in constant circulation. Independ-ent Democratic Senators and Representatives would cheerfully send to such Associations, for distribution, such speeches and documents may hereafter be issued, and seem to be

Another great object should be to circulate and obtain signatures for Memorials or Peti-It will be very useful, also, to hold frequent discussions upon the topics embraced in the Pittsburgh and Columbus platforms. Such discussions will train speakers for the important election campaigns which are approaching, and will also tend to familiarize the people with Independent Democratic views. It will be well, also, to hold public meetings, and procure speakers from abroad, when it can be III. THE STATE COMMITTEE AND SPEAKERS.

The State Committee has endeavored to per-form its duties faithfully during the past season. It should be cordially sustained in the further work it has to do. There is great need of a series of standard documents for general circulation. These documents should be carefully prepared, in pamphlets of sixteen pages, more or less, and embrace brief but full discusions of the leading principles and measures of the Independent Democracy. Such a series, consisting of thirteen numbers, containing al-together two hundred and eight pages, published semi-monthly, each number complete in itself, could be afforded to a list of four thousand subscribers, at thirty cents for the series, by mail; while the several numbers, ordered i quantities of one hundred copies and upwards, could be furnished at the rate of one dollar per 100 copies. The Committee wish to be enable to print such a series as early as possible, and to sand out speakers to co-operate in the work of organization, circulation of memorials, and distribution of documents. Four speakers, at least, should be constantly in the field. These would receive cordial welcome wherever Inde-pendent Democrats live; but they would need not only compensation for their time, but also for necessary expenses.

To fulfil the duties which the times impose,

the State Committee is willing to devote its best energies. But it must have funds. To carry forward with energy the plan of opera-tion proposed, a fund of four thousand dollars should be raised and placed at its disposal; the expenditure of which shall be accounted for, to a committee of the next State Convention of less than a cent apiece, by the voters of those voters cannot be expected to contribute; but are there not enough in the State, of liberal and devoted friends of the cause, raise that sum, for such purposes! We hope this contribution may be immediately made acknowledged by the chairman of the State

Committee, in the Columbian.

Let us entreat of our friends to be active and vigilant. Whatever your hands find to do, do it with all your might. The enemy is strong; but God, the People, and Truth, are stronger.

J. M. WESTWATER, L. G. VAN SLYKE. A. JEWETT, H. E. PAINE, State Central Committee.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INDEPENDENT DEM ART. 1. The object of this association is. naintain the rights of persons, the rights of States and the rights of Nations by placing in legislative, judicial, and executive stations, men who will faithfully sustain the measures and apply the principles of the Independent De-mocracy, as set forth in the Pittsburgh and Columbus Platforms.

ART. 2. The Association shall consist of such persons as are desirous to co operate for the furtherance of its object, by numbers: by procuring subscribers to Independent Democratic documents; by voting for ndependent Democratic candidates; and otherwise, as may be expedient and right.

ART. 3. The Association shall meet once month, or oftener, to hear reports from township and district Associations, from committees, and from individual members, and to take such other action as may be necessary. be a president, secretary, and treasurer; who, with the presidents of the several township Associations, shall constitute the executive

committee, of which three members shall form quorum. The officers of the Association shall be chosen, after the first organization, on the first Monday of August, in each year. ART. 5. Other matters shall be regulated by

The undersigned, citizens of [here insert th name of the county, city, or town.] respectfully ask that you will adopt resolutions instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to use their best efforts to procure the enactment of laws to prevent the increase, to mitigate the evils, and promote the final eradication of Slavery-1st. By the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories. 2d. By the prohibition of Slavery

District of Columbia.

3d. By the prohibition of the Slave Trade n registered and enrolled vessels of the United 4th. By the prohibition of the sale of per sons under process issued out of the courts of the United States.

5th. By the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act. 6th. By other constitutional and appropriate MEMORIAL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE

STATE OF OHIO.

The undersigned, citizens of [here insert the The undersigned, citizens of [here insert the name of the county, city, or town] respectfully ask that you will maintain the dignity and infull—the Fugitive Slave Law and all. dependence of the State, by the enactment of suitable and efficient laws to prevent kidnapping, and to secure personal liberty of all persons within the territorial limits of the State. against seizure and restraint, without due pro-

MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITE To the Senate and House of Representatives the United States, in Congress: The undersigned, citizens of [here insert the

name of the State and county, city or town,] believing that Slavery in the District of Columbia is unjust in itself; contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law; discreditable to the charac-ter of our Government in the eyes of the world, and therefore injurious to the influence of our example of Free Institutions in favor of the oppressed of other nations, respectfully ask pealed, and that laws prohibiting such Slavery

STATES. To the Senate and House of Representatives

the United States, in Congress: The undersigned, citizens of [here insert the name of the State and county, city or town,] respectfully represent, that the Slave Trade from the coast of Africa was prohibited under heavy penalties, extending even to life, and they are unable to perceive why the Slave Trade between the several States of the Union should be sanctioned by law; they therefore ask that the laws allowing that traffic may be repealed, and that the trade in slaves by registered and enrolled vessels of the United States may be rohibited by suitable enactments. MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED

To the Senate and House of Representatives

the United States, in Congress: The undersigned, citizens of [here insert the name of the State and county, city or town,] respectfully ask you to prohibit the sale of persons under process issued out of the courts the United States. MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED

STATES. To the Senate and House of Representatives the United States, in Congress:

The undersigned, citizens of [here insert the ames of the State and county, city or town,] espectfully ask you to repeal the Fugitive

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Senate, Friday, Jan. 20, 1854. The Senate was not in session to day.

House of Representatives, Jan. 20, 1854. This being "Private Bll day," a number of such bills, heretofore passed by the Senate, were taken up, read twice by their titles, and appropriately referred.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Mr. Cutting arose, and said that it was not unusual for persons, on whom the burden of proof rested, to seek to promote collateral issues. Mr. Hughes had yesterday acted upon this principle. No defence had been made of the coalition he had denounced. The State of New York had been disgraced, and republings in that State. Yet his adversary had seen no subject worthy of debate, but those personal the speaker.

He had been charged with having been prominently instrumental in promoting the cause of the union of the Buffalo Free-Soilers

with the Democracy.

Mr. Cutting gave a history of the coalition New York, and proved that his influence had ever been against such a coalition. He showed that, in consequence of his opposition to Free-Soilism in 1848, he had been denounced as a slave owner and slave breeder. read extracts from the Albany Argus of this tenor. He denounced those who had assailed him, as men capable of assuming any attitude or position that could secure to them the favor and patronage of the present Ad-Mr. C. also explained how he and others had

been "entrapped" at Syracuse, by the leaders of the Van Buren party, into a seeming acqui-escence in the coalition; and he denounced coalitions as ever fatal to any party. In reply to a question by Mr. Hughes, as to how he had voted, he declared on his honor

tion. This fund could be raised by a contribu- and conscience he had no remembrance. Mr. Cutting spoke of Silas Wright, and said that had he died before his opposition to the

Mexican War and to the Wilmot Proviso was revealed, his name would have been unsullied upon the scroll of Democratic fame. At the President's selection of Mr. Cushing. up. Each sum received towards it will be who had so long warred against the Democratic party, and his intended or reported nomina-tion of Mr. Dix, the opponent of great Demo-cratic measures, and the friend of Abolitionism, together with his proscription of Mr. Bronson and others the Democrats were amazed. He

spoke of the intrigue by which Jacob was blessed, and Esau defrauded; and he declared that the Democrats were forced to exclaim that the voice was that of General Pierce, but the haad was that of Caleb Cushing. He said that it was a mistake that this was

a local question. The Union had not so regarded it, nor had Mr. Cushing so regarded it in his attempts at "crushing out" the spirit of political independence. He contended that the war of the Hards and Softs was national. He acquitted Mr. Guthrie of the design to procribe. He was but the instrument of men more artful and more cunning. Mr. Guthrie was a gentleman of ability, but not of artifice.

Mr. Westbrook, of New York, as a Soft, would have preferred not to trouble the House with a discussion of New York politics. would not widen the ripples of New York troubles. The Softs here act in self-defence. out may be compelled to carry the war into Africa. He said many of the "secret circular men" of 1844 were now Hards. He might name some of them, especially one now loud-

mouthed in opposition to such measures. In 1848, the editor of the National Democrat, New York, was in favor of Van Buren. One half of the Softs in the House now were Case men in 1848. He hence inferred a refutation of the charge made by Mr. Cutting, that the Softs of '54 were the Free-Soilers of '48.

Mr. W. traced the history of New York since '48. The party was then divided between Cass and Van Buren. The Cass wing, with which Mr. W. was connected, had taken the nitiative in effecting a reunion. He reviewed his speech on taking the chair as temporary President of the Syracuse Convention, in which Mr. Cutting expressed himself ready to go as | tested the seat of a member in this House : far as the foremost man may go in an effort

He could not have been opposed to the constitution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of extending the Cutting was a member of the committee which provisions of the Oregon land law over the framed the basis of the coalition. Mr. W. read from the resolutions of that

convention to show that it was as strongly Anti-Slavery as the Van Buren Convent The only difference was, that the latter wished make the question a test. He quoted from Mr. Dickinson's speech, to prove the purpose of the Convention, wherein Mr. Dickinson declared himself opposed to the extension of Sla-

The union of the party had been brought about, as he had said, by the Cass wing; and in 1850, a broad and national platform een adopted, and again in 1852. It had been asserted that Mr. Marcy's ap-

The separation had been made, Mr. West-brook said, because Mr. Marcy, and not Mr. Dickinson, had been called to the Cabinet of

He read from a speech of Mr. Cooley, of New York, and from the editorial columns of the Albany Argus, to prove the determination of the Hards to oppose the Democratic President, and to elevate to office Abolition, Woolly headed, Seward Whige; while the Softs were the truly National Democrats, opposed to Slavery agita-tion, and acting in good faith with their brother Democrats throughout the Union. They were the Union Democrats of the State.

Mr. Walbridge, of New York, said that, as a new member, he would prefer to keep out of the debate; but he felt called upon to speak, and to speak with freedom, of public me and of public men.

conventions where ther were, and would take

ted who had been elevated by the voice of 27 States to his high position, upon the billows of the great Compromise measures and principles of 1849.

But what were his first acts? A Secessionist was called to his Cabinent. Another member of that Cabinet, a gentleman from Massachusetts, of great abilities and experience, was-but he had been described by Mr. Walbridge's

Mr. Perkins, of New York, then addressed the Committee in reference to the New York difficulties, and declared that, unless the two parties should unite. Senator Seward would

btain control of the State. Mr. Wade then obtained the floor, when the The Speaker laid before the House a mes-

ransmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the House of the 3d instant, a report from the Secretary of State, communicating copies of all the correspondence that has passed between the Government of the United States and that of Spain, relating to the seizure and imprisonment of Captain Thaddeus Beecher, and his officers and craw of the schooner North. Carolina, of and from New Haven, Connecticut, by the Spanish authorities at Porto Rico, in of Pennsylvania courts in relation to the the month of March, 1850. Referred to the Franklin Canal Company, to show that this Committee on Foreign Affsirs, and ordered to | was true.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution for supplying new members of the Senate and House of Representatives with such books of a public character as have been here-The House resumed the consideration of the tofore supplied; when it was referred to the gation, nor failed to perform all that was in her Committee on the Library.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

Senate, January 23, 1854. On motion by Mr. Pettit, the Committee on Private Land Claims was allowed to employ a

Mr. Douglas asked permission to make a report from the Committee on Territories. He lie said that the attention of the committee had it. been called, by the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, to the fact that the proposed southern boundary of Nebraska—36 deg. 30 min.—would divide the Cherokee country; and, to avoid this, the committee had agreed to recommend the thirty-seventh degree as the outhern boundary. The people of that country had two delegates here, who had represented that it would be better to divide it into two sult with them, the delegations from Missouri and lowa agreed in the propriety of this divi-sion. The committee had also made some other amendments touching a delicate subject, so as there might be no difference of opinion on that question. He reported a new bill, em-bracing provisions for Governments for the two Territories. He moved that the bill be print-

ed : which motion was agreed to. reported back the bill relating to the disbursement of the contingent fund of the Senate. with a recommendation that the amendments made thereto by the House be disagreed to, except the last; which was agreed to, by substituting therefor a provision that the Secretary of the Senate shall deposite all the funds n such place as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that all payments by him shall be by warrants drawn on such depository.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, reported a bill granting

five years half pay to the widow of Captain Gunnison, lately killed by the Indians in Utah : which was considered and passed. Mr. Hunter reported back the bill making appropriation for the support of the military academy, with sundry amendments, all of which were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Cass submitted a resolution, calling upon the President to communicate to the will be received by 3 o'clock. Senate all correspondence or information touching any overtures on the part of the of a large advance in breadstuffs, and a more Government of the Papal States to establish serious aspect in European affairs. diplomatic relations with the United States He said that it was known that a distin-

guished gentleman had been in this country for some time, charged with some sort of special mission to the United States, and that in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILviolence unbecoming citizens of this country, and which no man, with true American feeling, could approve.

he was entitled to the protection which the laws of the land and the law of nations afforded him. If he were here as a private individual, he was entitled to the protection which the local laws afforded all persons, strangers or citizens. He desired to know if the gentlems had any mission here of a diplomatic character, and, if so, what was its character. He had made inquiries as to the character of the individual, and was satisfied that it stood high in all the relations of life. Before he was sent here, the American representative at Rome had been consulted as to whether it would be received favorably by the United States; that representative answered, that such a mission would be favorably received.

He referred to the allegation that this person was accused of being the active agent in the murderous execution of Ugo Bassi, at Bologne, and said that he was a sured that he had nothing more to do with it than he (Cass

at Cincinnati, Baltimore, and New York; and held that they were calculated to create the impression abroad, of the unfitness of Republican Governments to protect person and prop-

Mr. Mason followed, and was speaking when our report closed.

House of Representatives, Jan. 23, 1854. Several communications from the War Department were read, relating to surveys of rivers and harbors in Massachusetts.

Mr. Hunt, by unanimous consent, presented a resolution, awarding to the widow of the late Sargent S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, the mileage due that gentleman since 1838, when he con-Mr. Bernhisel, on leave, presented a resolu

Territory of Utah; which was adopted. Mr. Stanton presented a resolution, instruct ing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire

into the expediency of constructing a Marine Hospital at Memphis; which was adopted. Mr. Benson presented a resolution, instruct ing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire

into the expediency of establishing a Bureau of Agriculture, in connection with the Home De-A few other resolutions, of no general inter est, were, in like manner, presented and refer had red; when the House resolved itself into Com-

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, who was entitled to the pointment in 1853 had led the Softs away from floor, addressed the Committee on the subject their party, but Mr. Cutting was then in favor of the Erie railroad troubles. He stated that the grievances of the public were very great, and that his constituents were peculiarly two conventions were persons who had been terested. He entered into a history of the dif-Cass men in 1848. The chairmen of both had ficulties, of the railroads, of the policy of Pennbeen such. It was the Hards who thin de sylvania and Ohio in relation to them, and parted from the convention and from the par- contended that the General Government should look into and correct existing abuses. raigned the State of Pennsylvania, and not the miserable vagabonds about the borough of Erie. He accused that State of wilful bad faith; said she was like the dog in the manger—but he meant no disrespect to the dog He said Pennsylvania was quarrelsome and lit igous, and, like Shylock, would always take

> He affirmed that the laws of Pennsylvania had sanctioned the existing gauge, but only quarreled because it had not been made to suit the pea-nut hucksters of Erie. The laws of Pennsylvania and the mandates of the United States courts had both been disregarded, and ted to disgrace the State. But the Governor and people of the State wished to direct the trade and travel to Philadelphia, by crossing the mountains—going up at the snort, and coming down at the tail. In other words, by going up and down the inclined planes!
>
> But he hoped Pennsylvania would yet do

purpose, and what they would expect of him. herself justice. She has been wrong, but may he would leave the questions of New York come right. She had long been protected and herself justice. She has been wrong, but may petted by the General Governm ent, and she

March last, he had seen a President inaugura- Ohio essential to her welfare. Ohio would reciprocate good offices, but must not be expected lways to return good for evil. Her coal brings in our markets fifty per cent. more than it could be imported from Europe, if she was not protected by a high duty. He did not counsel retaliation, but it may be unavoidable for Ohio

to bring that State to her sense of duty.

This was not the lawless outbreak of a few en-lawless rascals-at Erie. If her Judiciary and Governor had spoken out rightly, there would have been none of this trouble. He charged the public press of Pennsylvania with its share in fostering these wrongful prac-

> Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, would speak to the question, but not in reply to the mem-ber from Ohio; for he could not do that in terms suitable to his own taste, nor that of other

officers and crew, of the schooner North | road had been constructed in defiance of the

The faith of Pennsylvania has never been But he did not think the subject should

come before this House. He regretted that it and come here; and he felt no disposition to prolong the controversy.

Mr. Drum said that he also thought the uestion had no business here; nor should any ntleman undertake here to manufacture pub lie opinion for the people of Ohio in rela

What are the facts upon which this gross and unwarrantable attack has been made upou the people and Government of Penns

vania? The whole facts stated, if true, would not sustain the charges and decounciations he had heard. The member from Ohio had himself shown that Pennsylvania had, in a perfect that it would be better to divide it into two spirit of amity, repeated all her gauge laws. Territories—one Nebraska, the other Kanzas for the accommodation of those whose roads Territory. So far as he had been able to conpassed through her domains.

He knew not what to think of a proposition in this House of an alliance of States against Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania scorns all such Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, was speaking on the ame question when our report closed.

BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH Baltimore Market. BALTIMORE, JAN. 23, 12 M - Flour-sales

Howard Street and City Mills at \$7.75-

1,000 barrels. Wheat—sales of white at \$1.86 to \$1.90; red, at \$1.80 to \$1.83—5,000 bushels sold. Corn-white, 73 to 75 cents; vellow, 80 cents-8,000 bushels sold. Oats-sales at 42 to 45 cents. Rye, at 95 cents to \$1.05. Whiskey-sales in barrels at 31 cents per gallon. We note no change in other articles

NEW YORK, JAN. 23, 2 P. M .- Flour firm. Sales of 8,000 barrels of State, at \$8183 Southern, at \$8 25. Grain firm. Corn firm sales of 20 000 bushels, at full prices

Steamer Niagara Arrived. HALIFAX, JAN. 23, 12 M .- The steamer Niagara, bringing dates from Liverpool to 6th of January, is now below. News probably

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new manual of the dining-room and kitchen, con A new manual of the dining room and kitchen, containing original recipes in every branch of cookery, domestic beverages, food for invalids, pickling, &c. Together with hill of fare for every day in the year, rules for carving. &c., by a Practical Housekeeper, and pupil of Mrs. Goodfellow. With appropriate illustrations. 12mc, cloth or half-bound, 75 cents.

Cookery as it should be? Ah, well, that's a pretty bold title! And a dubious one, too, exclaims another, for if the authoress is going to tell in what it should or if the authoress is going to tell us what it should be that will be nothing new, for we all know by daily xperionce what it should and could be, but what it is not. Well, she tells you what it should be, and ow to make it so, and in short, plain, practical, and imple rules, such as the result of a long and constant-y active experience in providing for the daily wants cellent qualities of the many good things she daily sets before them, prepared under her own superin-tendence, and the rules for making which she herein sets forth.

The recipes of the world-renowned Mrs. Goodfel-

low, for cakes, pastry, and sweetments, are now for the first time collected together for the benefit of all who desire to be good housekeepers.

In short, this new Cook Book is offered to the pub-lic as the best which has ever been prepared, and tho publisher invites all housekeepers to purchase it an tive it a tr.al, confident that they will recommend is to their friends as the only practical Cook Book of which they can make daily use in all their household duties.

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Of the Pa. Medical University of Philadelphia THE SPRING SESSION commences on the 1st Monday in March, and continues four months.

Monday in March, and continues four months. The teachings are thorough, liberal, and practical. The entire expenses of the session, exclusive of boarding and Graduating Fee, will not exceed \$140. For particulars and announcement, address

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